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POLITICS GALORE?

A special General Meeting last Monday night passed a total of eight political motions on topics from Vietnam to contraceptives. By contrast with the meeting two weeks ago, which packed out the Union, there were only about forty students present.

Chris Dwyer moved that, "the A. N. U. S. A. supports any moves for peace in Vietnam based upon negotiations between the principal parties, including the N. L. F. And furthermore condemns the American bombing of North Vietnam." Dwyer said he objected to all forms of totalitarianism, but that there was more suffering involved in continuing the war than in accepting totalitarianism in Vietnam. The bombing in the North is not having any detrimental effects on the war activity in the South, and in fact the U. S. A. is ignoring the past history of revolutionary movements. According to Dwyer, the more pressure that is put on a totalitarian regime the more totalitarian it becomes. After brief debate the motion was easily carried.

Dwyer also moved that "A. N. U. S. A. condemns Apartheid wherever it is practiced." He pointed out that the high standard of living of white South Africans depends on their exploitation of black labour. The natives have 12% of the land in South Africa, but it is desert country and in any case the whites maintain mineral rights. The motion was passed unanimously and Dwyer completed his evening's work with a motion that allows 25 students to call a Special General Meeting not more than two weeks after giving notice.

The meeting then unanimously passed three motions moved by Philip Sandford which urged that greater efforts be made in the planning of provisions services for the aged in Canberra, that the Government legislate "to control control the manufacture and sale of contraceptives in Australia to protect

Fit for a Queen

VICTORIANA, held in the Union on June 24th, was a great success. Indeed failure would have been a surprise. The production was endowed with all the features of success: a crowd willing to meet the cast at least half-way in providing their own fun, organisation that lead to an appropriate atmosphere and a rarely talented cast.

The audience (if indeed they were an audience) were clad in appropriate Victorian gear and the chorus would make the Soviet Army Choir turn red. As people acquired more jugs, they became higher, the singing became flatter and the enjoyment greater. The cast performed gargantuan feats in making themselves heard over the general revelry.

The songs were in a variety of moods: The naughty—causing a number of truly Victorian ladies to blush becomingly; the heart-rending—one old lady was lead out weeping hysterically; the frankly shocking—epitomised in John Stephen's obscene costume in "I do like to be Beside the Seaside"; the rollicking and the patriotic.

Interval was highlighted by the chairman's chauvanistic performance of "Oh, Let Me Like a Soldier Fall" and by the truly Victorian stew-cum-pie served by the Union staff.

Unwilling to let the cast take the full limelight of the evening many budding artists indulged in enthusiastic if not totally talented impromptu performances. Towards the end of the evening, and of the Union's grog supplies, the demands for encores became more than a little vociferous. Even the supriously operatic performance of Longfellow's "Excelsior" by Jane Chapman and David Brennan required a repeat performance.

Nasty rumour hath the PAC is producing another Union night soon. We look forward to it.

—Don Mitchell

Last week in the midst of the SRC chaos, came a delegation of Indian students, numbering nine in all. Most students were probably unaware of their presence, the organisers certainly weren't. Most of the difficulties arose from the very short notice given to NUAUS by KHARE, the Indian student union, and the even shorter notice given to me by NUAUS about the fact that the students were coming to Canberra. Despite frantic telegrams saying that the necessary homestays could not be line up in a few days, their coming to Canberra was insisted upon. Finally, since so few students, even those who had been on AOSTS trips to India, responded to urgent pleas for help, the male students were placed in John XIII. Obviously, because of the panic about accommodation, the programme suffered; its amazing how little there is to do in Canberra on a four day stay, save the usual run of "city sights". Still they did have the rare

Pretty as a . . .

One of the brightest stars to appear on the university cultural scene was passed almost unnoticed at the meeting of the Students' Association. A constitutional amendment directing the S.R.C. to put 1% of its gross income into an Art Fund was accepted unanimously.

In talks with student leaders earlier this year, the Vice-Chancellor intimated that the Administration was prepared to discuss supporting the fund on a 2 for 1 basis—which would increase it to \$600. The Vice-Chancellor expressed his strong personal support.

The S.R.C. has requested Toss Gascoigne to draw up a report, setting out the administrative details. It seems probable that the money will be used to buy larger works of good quality, one or two a year; and that selection will be the responsibility of one person.

the public from ineffective and possibly dangerous products", and that greater efforts be made to provide satisfactory services for the mentally ill in Canberra.

Jeff Rye moved a motion opposing the White Australia policy and Father Hanrahan pointedly argued that we are deluding ourselves by talking about its economic origins when "we have been, and are, racially prejudiced." A revised motion was passed unanimously, as was a motion deploring the hounding of Asian students by Immigration Department officials.

The final motion, moved by Ron Colman, urged the Government to give 1% of the G. N. P. (excluding New Guinea and Vietnam) as grants for non-military aid to under-developed countries.

The meeting showed one thing clearly: while A. N. U. students are prepared to come out en masse to talk about politics (after all, there was a chance of getting your picture in the paper), very few will engage in real political activity.

BY-ELECTION

General: Sue Barnes
Arts: Megan Stoyles, Roger Pescott
Oriental Studies: Ron Colman
Science: David Wilson, Rob Grey
Economics: Pat O'Neill, Des Ball

APOLOGY UNION ELECTIONS

Owing to space restrictions the advertisement for the elections to the Union Board of Management has been shortened, but the sense remains the same.

Never Again?

experience of seeing ANU students worked up about something.

The students, seven men and two women, came from all parts of India, and were studying widely varying courses, both undergraduate and postgraduate. Such delegations come to Australia on an exchange basis with the hundred or so Australians who go to India during the long vacation through AOSTS. Before coming to Canberra they had spent a week in Sydney, from Canberra they went on to Melbourne, and thence to Adelaide, Mount Gambier and Perth, leaving Australia towards the end of July.

It is likely that later in the year, both the Japanese and Russian students will be coming to Canberra. If you'd like to try your hand at hosting these students, the SRC will soon be calling for nominations for Incoming Delegations. Officers . . . why not apply and do your bit for international co-existence?

—Sue Barnes

Protest

The A.N.U. Teacher Trainee's Association, formed last week, held a demonstration last Wednesday, 28th June, to protest against the education crisis in N.S.W. Only eight people turned up to carry nearly twenty posters. David King, organiser of the demonstration and treasurer of A.N.U.T.T.A. explained the poor roll up in terms of "the general student apathy". The marchers, encouraged by a representative from the Teacher's Federation, defied a police order refusing them permission to demonstrate, to march to the Canberra Theatre where a conference was held.

The conference was attended by members of the N.S.W. Teacher's Federation, P. & C's Trade Unions, and other interested parties. Resolutions were passed calling for more funds from governments at both federal and state levels to be spent on "urgently needed improvements in their public education services." A delegation later met with Premier Askin and education minister Cutler which demanded answers to six questions asking for the reasons for inaction on their part.

The president of A.N.U.T.T.A., Mr. Olah addressed the meeting of 350 on the inadequacies of the present teacher trainee system in N.S.W. "Training facilities at colleges such as Bathurst and Balmain are deplorable," he said. "A three year course must be the absolute minimum, a four year course is preferable."

A.N.U.T.T.A. intends to act as a grievance body for trainee teachers on the campus and as a centre of discussion on education. They hope to maintain a steady "semi-political" pressure to force recognition of education as a number one priority in Australia. If they are to be effective they must take care not to be inward-looking, concerned only with their own immediate problems and needs. They must view education in its broadest context and be prepared to take practical action when it is needed.

P.S.—Chew on this. Is education political?
—Ron Colman

books

S.R.C. member Don Moore has had discussions with the librarian, Mr. Graneek, and the following points were raised:

1. The noise from the builders is at present unavoidable but all efforts will be made to ensure a minimum of disturbance during the pre-exam period.
2. The stuffiness in the library is due to the position of the ventilator ducts in the roof and it is planned to correct this by placing some ducts at floor level.
3. An S.R.C. suggestion box is to be placed in the library.
4. Mr. Graneek is endeavouring to get a member from each faculty to give a course of lectures on library use and research.
5. A notice-board for posters is to be placed in the library foyer.
6. The S.R.C. has voted \$10 to the library for the purchase of text-books.

WORONI



We have not previously commented editorially on Vietnam, since the situation usually defies a brief analysis. However, the continued bombing of North Vietnam by U.S. planes, with the attendant killing and maiming of civilians, is something we cannot accept.

The evidence that is available (e.g. the articles by Ali and Daly in NEW STATESMAN, March 3, 1967) is fragmentary and possibly biased, but it seems clear that bombs, including anti-personnel bombs, are being regularly directed at non-military targets. Whether this is intentional or not is open to argument, but the effect on human life remains the same. When this is linked with the facts that there is little evidence of morale weakening in the North, and no lessening in the supply of men and arms southward, it is hard to see the justification of the American position. Surely it is moral seriousness and not moral weakness that epitomizes someone who simply asks, "Why is this happening?"

This is the tenth "Woroni" produced by the present editors and it is to be the last. We are resigning primarily because pressure of work is preventing us from being as critical of society as we should be. There are many things worthy of criticism in Australia—the paucity of political debate, the haphazard structure of social welfare services, the gross inequality of income, and so on—but to expose particular examples of these requires a great deal of work. Several times we have refrained from writing stories because we could not get past the official Departmental line. Thus, we weren't sure if Professor Kramin's report on mental health services and the report on facilities for the elderly were being withheld from publication for good reasons or because the various Departments concerned would have been embarrassed by the criticisms and recommendations they made.

We urge students to support the new editor, Craddock Morton, by giving him plenty of well-written copy.

Inside-Out is still falling uneasily between two stools. On the one hand there is news and serious comment, e.g., Chris Blaxland on politics and the S.R.C.; Tom Roper on Abschol; while on the other there is second-rate humour, e.g., the overdone skit on art criticism. In a programme of this nature humour has to be pointed and well-done and so far it has been neither. The programme has great potential, especially in advertising coming events, and a lot of work goes into each broadcast so it is to be hoped that a more realistic image of students will be projected in the future.

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PHILIP SANDFORD

Staff: John Reid
Elizabeth Carroll
Sue Barnes
Gabrielle Hyslop
Debbie Kingsland

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The editors wish to thank all those who have helped them over the past nine months.

SIR—Your front page story of your June 15 issue is, to say the least, slightly erroneous. The University of Queensland Union (we do not have an S.R.C.) has been associated with radio programmes for Uni students since 1965.

Early in 1965, radio 4 HB started a late-night show called "Varsity Review", which ran from 10 p.m. to midnight, Monday to Friday. This was compered by Brian Perkins, who then ran a folk shop in the City, and the show featured mostly folk music, with items of University and Union interest. When Brian left at the end of the year to visit S.E. Asia, the show folded.

About halfway through last year, 4 IP started a show called "Campus Beat", which is still running. 4 IP has its own transmitters at Ipswich, about 15 miles out of the city,

and attracts a Brisbane audience by being the only station to play music all day. There is at present considerable dissatisfaction with this programme, which runs 10-11 p.m. Monday to Friday. There is a Union appointee who liases with the station, but he does not seem to do much. At present the session is mostly a pop request show for Uni. students, interspersed with plugs for Uni. Club functions. From time to time, it is used for more serious business, as when the Presidential candidates gave election addresses last year. There are also occasional

So O.K., we don't have a student producer, but please don't say you are the first Australian University to have a radio programme.

Sorry Nick, we goofed. —NICK BOOTH
—Editors

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SIR—

American action in Vietnam is usually justified on the grounds of guarding Asian security. It is argued that if Communist expansion is not stopped in Vietnam, then it will spread over the rest of South-East Asia. Mr. Samuel suggests (Woroni, June 15th) that "the blood and suffering of 30-odd million people lies at the hands of the isolationists and peacemongers in the West", and he implies an analogy between pre-war Europe and South-East Asia today.

The analogy is unjustified. The Fascism of the thirties was solely a political system and expanded in order to exploit other countries. The Communism of today is an economic as well as a political system. It seeks to expand because it is a crusading ideal, like Christianity and Islam. It is prepared to establish itself by force if necessary (like Christianity and Islam) but is genuinely concerned with "social welfare and economic development and a better life for the ordinary man", ideals which Mr. Samuels ascribes only to Western Democracy.

Any underdeveloped, impoverished country needs extensive economic planning, whether that country is Capitalist or Communist. So much planning is necessary that the effective difference between the two systems is small. In an underdeveloped country only a few know how to run the economy, so under either system economic decisions will inevitably be imposed from above. It follows then that in any underdeveloped country freedom of choice in any field for the masses is limited, and only grows as wealth. If Russia is a better country to live now than under the Czars it is because of fifty years of self-determination and growing wealth. By any standards China is a better country to live in now than under the Emperors. We should not let our opposition to Communism blind us to real advances made in Communist countries. It is naive to expect any anarchic subsistence-farming county to make itself a wealthy, civilised state overnight.

In the face of this it is difficult to see what America is doing in Vietnam. America seems to be trying to impose civilisation on South Vietnam through "pacification", a process no different in principle from the civilising efforts of other imperialist nations like Britain or France. But forced civilisation is no short cut. The process requires decades of education and of familiarising people with democratic institutions. This process in South Vietnam is being frustrated by a minority for whom self-determination is more important than democracy imposed from outside. An imperialist nation in an earlier age would have solved this problem by annexing North Vietnam, so stopping the trouble at source. America is not inclined to do this, for fear of war with China. One alternative is for the Americans to go on as they are now and put up with an infantry death rate which can exceed 300 a week, while the total casualties, killed and maimed, soldiers and civilians, rise among the people they are trying to help. These casualties by now must be in the hundreds of thousands.

Such a situation is obviously unsatisfactory. Annexation being impractical and dogged resistance to insurrection being too costly in lives and money, (America is, I believe, spending \$A60 million a day in South Vietnam) all that remains is to withdraw completely from South Vietnam. A Communist take-over would almost inevitably follow.

Aid, however, can still flow into Vietnam, regardless of the form of government. This is what the Vietnamese want, for it helps their living standards to rise. It is what Westerners want for it helps to induce affluence more quickly. An affluent Communist state has much more to lose in starting expansionist revolutionary wars than does a poor one. Vietnam would become Communist satellite, and would be no more a threat to world peace than are other Communist satellites like Czechoslovakia or Poland.

Attention and money could then be diverted to building a deterrent to China's nuclear force. This is the only military threat of any significance whatever in Asia today. Communism is only an idea. It is weapons not ideas that do damage. It is absurd to ignore this nuclear threat for the sake of squabbling in Vietnam over whether the country's economy be planned by the Vietnamese or by the Americans.

—David Erskine

SIR—As reported in the Woroni of June 15th, at the last meeting of the S.R.C. for first term, S.C.M. (Student Christian Movement) was said to represent "views just as sectional and dogmatic as any of the political clubs." I wish to correct this popular misconception.

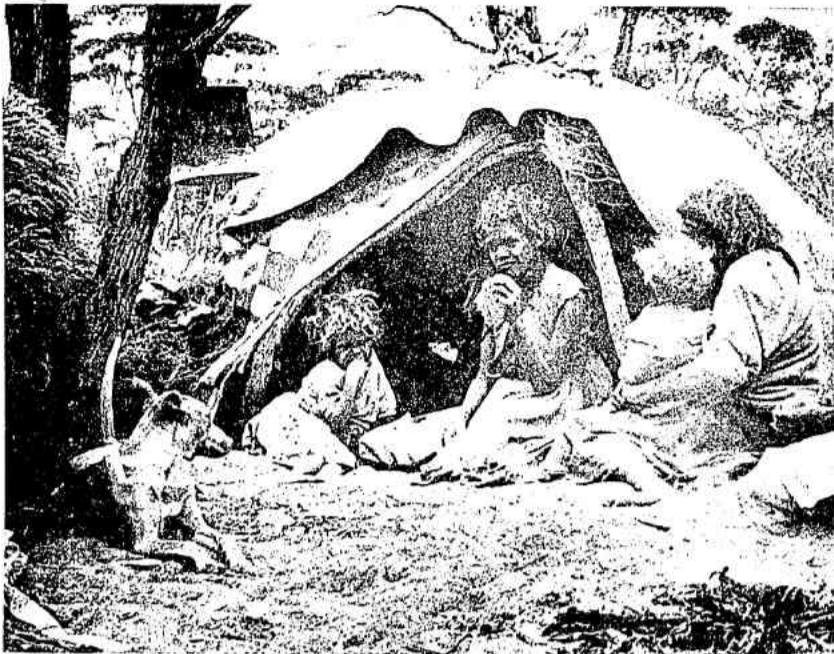
The view of the Christian Faith taken by the S.C.M. is that it demands interest and active participation in all aspects of life within the University and beyond it. One of its aims is "to encourage radical testing of Christian Faith and Life"; and this in no way implies a narrow or dogmatic outlook. As a society we contend that the personal belief of the individual is all-important.

Our programme for the University, which has included many general interest lectures and seminars, has been open to all interested—and our audience includes people of all beliefs. The Christian Belief is obviously the core of our activities in much the same way as history is the core of the Historical Society and overseas students is the core of the Overseas Students Association.

The fact that S.C.M. is not demanding any religious belief of participants in S.C.M. activities, and the fact that S.C.M. does not 'stand' for any given creed, refutes the claim that S.C.M. is in any way sectional or dogmatic. I consider therefore that the statements made at the meeting referred to, were completely unjustified.

—E. Dudley, Bruce Hall





During the May vacation, 5 students from A.N.U. went to the North West Aboriginal Reserve in Central Australia in a group of 35 from all universities in Australia. The workcamp, organised by Abschol, is one of several held during the year.

The aim was to build four prefabricated houses of corrugated iron sides and roof and concrete floors—small, cold and primitive, but infinitely better than humpies. They are the first houses to be built on the Reserve and are transitional-stage two of a plan to teach the aborigines how to live in permanent dwellings. By our standards the humpies would not be classed as fit for people to live in but they are the only form of housing the aborigines have known and are suited to their semi-nomadic instincts.

It is not uncommon for them simply to move their camp to a different site. This happened a week before we arrived, when a young woman died for no apparent reason. Since it was believed she had been killed by the unknown evil spirit who was at that time lurking in the hills above the camp the three hundred aborigines had moved their homes and belongings a mile downstream. Permanent houses will make this sort of movement impossible.

In accordance with the South Australian government's policy of offering a choice between assimilation and staying within their own civilisation, the aborigines are not forced to have permanent jobs or to accept any of the responsibilities of white society. However, they are not given any handouts.

Those who work receive between \$10 and \$16 a week. The vast majority who do not must fend for themselves and their families

by hunting. Nor will the houses be given away—they will be sold for \$550 to those who have saved and can afford them.

Everyone recognises that ultimately, assimilation is the only possible answer there are too many "white" carrots being held before their noses to give the aborigines a real choice. But are they willing and able to accept what goes with it?—a regular job, compulsory education—(there is no school on the Reserve)—unfamiliar laws and customs etc.

On the Reserve and among the Pitjintjatjara tribe for hundreds of miles around, tribal loyalties are very strong. While we were up there, there was an initiation corroboree—the most important ceremony of a man's life. People had travelled to Musgrave from places in Western Australia, Northern Territory and South Australia by camel, donkey and on foot.

We could not go as it is a very sacred ceremony. It is a gruesome procedure with a certain amount of bloodletting, in which the men who are being initiated have their front tooth knocked out with a sharp stone.

Certainly discrimination makes the problem of reconciling such practices with our civilisation all the harder to solve. But it is not the prime problem. The greatest task that lies ahead is to understand and resolve the differences of two cultures that are entirely dissimilar. Governments in Australia have generally displayed a naive lack of appreciation for the enormity of the problem. With the exception of the South Australian government they have been unwilling to devote time and money to realistic action.

—Ron Colman

FILMS

The A.N.U. Film Group propose to make a short film in December. This will depend to a great extent, on the availability of sufficient funds and a competent script.

A prize of \$10 is offered for any script which is accepted for filming. The length of the film will be no longer than 20 minutes, however, entrants are advised to limit themselves to about 10 minutes. It would be preferable if we could make two films.

The writers of the winning scripts would be required to assist with the direction of their film.

It must be stressed that we are looking for scripts which require the minimum financial outlay in such effects as scenery and sound. Clearly, we want to devote what funds we do have to use on the film. The most simple setting and effects are, therefore, required.

There are no rules as the degree of detail in which entrants may wish to describe their shooting instructions. What we do require is a script which allows for the greatest freedom in direction. Therefore, entrants should avoid too detailed a list of shooting instructions.

RULES:—

- (1) Entrants may submit as many scripts as they wish.
- (2) No particular lay-out is required.
- (3) The name and address of the entrant should be on a separate form from the script.
- (4) Entries must be submitted by August 5.

INSTRUCTIONS:—

- (1) Minimum of indoor scenes.

(2) Minimum of lip-synch dialogue.

(3) No longer than 20 minutes.

All entries and enquiries to be addressed to:—

SCRIPT COMPETITION
A.N.U. FILM GROUP
C/o S.R.C. OFFICE, UNION BUILDING
BOX 4, G.P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T.

13th JULY — BICYCLE THIEVES

20th JULY — PARIS VU PAR . . .

Bicycle Thieves is the most famous of Vittorio de Sica's early films and belongs to the social realist phase of the post-war Italian cinema. The films of this period are characterised by simple plots usually depicting the condition of social groups, particularly the urban poor. Non-professional actors, who came from the environment shown on the screen, were generally used; equipment was cheap; and the sound was post-synchronised. Techniques were simple and naturalistic and this combined with well connected narratives assured that the content of each frame was emphasised and its place in the structure of the film clearly established. Almost the only stylistic devices used were the movement from long shot to close-up and the juxtaposition of scenes to create emotional effect. This limitation of style was a weakness but it did not mean that the films were dull or lacking in artistic skill. Their strength lay in compressed statement, ironic comment and sometimes quite acid satiric comedy. The point of view established was quite definite—usually left wing—if not always subtle.

NEWS IN BRIEF

N.U.A.U.S. President Tony McMichael must have been a bit shocked at being denied speaking rights at the General Meeting—he is an ex-officio member of both Melbourne and Monash S.R.C.'s and consequently has automatic rights. Brooks should possibly have moved to let McMichael speak from the start as a matter of courtesy, but that aside it was unfortunate that the motion did not come till 10.30 p.m., by which stage many at the meeting had simply had too much of the debate.

Interior has rejected plans for a bus route through the University. The S.R.C. has written again explaining its proposals in greater detail.

Craddock Morton, an Honours History student, has been appointed editor of *Woroni*. Well known in activist circles, he should produce an excellent paper if the student body supports him by writing plenty of copy.

The Oriental Studies Society is soon to show the film version of Communist Chinese opera "The East is Red".

The Union Shop has copies of the Sydney University Song Book (35c) and the Combined Universities' Song Book (50c).

"China 1967" is a detailed report by two Australian students who were in Red China recently. It is on sale in the book-room, price \$1.50.

Victoriana was a great hit on June 24th, playing to a packed house in the Union.

Ron Colman and Sue Barnes were co-opted on the S.R.C. in their former capacities of D.S.P. and Local N.U.A.U.S. Officer at the S.R.C. meeting on June 25th. Jim Douglas was appointed Bush Week Director.

The Dean's Sub-committee discussed tentative proposals for a common lunch hour from 12.30 till 2.00 p.m. This would mean that lectures would start at 8.30 a.m. and would involve problems with part-time public servants. However the advantages in terms of greater participation in lunch-time meetings are obvious and it is hoped that the difficulties can be overcome.

July 31st is the dead-line for both Prometheus (Julie O'Brien, Bruce Hall, N6; Adrian Falk, Garran Hall, 169) and the Oriental Studies Magazine (Gregg Landy, Bruce Hall).

Plans for Amnesty Day (July 22nd-23rd) include a debate on "Is peaceful co-existence possible?" on Saturday at 7.45 p.m. in the Union. This will be followed by a dance (\$1.20 a double). On Sunday there will be a race from Yass to Canberra.

The Union Board has received approval from the University to go ahead with the Union Celler. If all goes well it should be completed by the end of the year.

There is a strong possibility that the S.R.C. will set up a standing sub-committee on academic freedom in accordance with the spirit of the motion passed at the General Meeting.

SOCIAL WORKER CADETSHIPS



The Commonwealth Service invites applications for appointment as a Cadet Social Worker, as preparation for a worthwhile career in a wide range of social welfare activities. Successful applicants will receive full salary and payment of certain fees while studying. Upon satisfactory completion of course, they will be promoted immediately as Social Worker, Grade 1, in one of the Commonwealth Departments.

FIELDS OF WORK

Social workers are employed by—
The Department of Repatriation, to assist with ex-servicemen's emotional, social and economic pressures as these affect treatment and recovery.

The Department of Social Services, for case work among the aged, widowed, sick, unemployed and physically handicapped, through interviews, rehabilitation centres and co-operation with medical staff.

The Department of the Interior in the Australian Capital Territory, for many duties in the fields of child welfare, family care, unemployment and housing, rehabilitation of the handicapped and of former prisoners, care of aged pensioners and distressed persons.

The Northern Territory Administration, for full range of services, including family and marriage counselling, relief, child welfare, adoption and fostering, among general community and on aboriginal stations and missions.

ELIGIBILITY

Applications must be British subjects eligible for permanent residence in Australia, physically fit and under 28 years old.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND APPLICATION FORMS may be obtained from the Commonwealth Public Service Inspector, Public Service Board, Canberra. All applications should be lodged by 17th July with the Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD • CANBERRA

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants must have completed one or more stages of an appropriate degree or diploma at an Australian university, or be eligible to proceed to a degree or diploma (or combined degree/diploma or post-graduate diploma) in Social Work, Social Studies or Social Science. Social Work qualification must be completed within three years of appointment. Applications will be accepted from students who expect to become eligible through 1967 examinations. Applicants who have not commenced an appropriate course must be accepted for such a course.

SALARY AND BENEFITS

	Male	Female
Under 18*	\$1403	\$1217
At 18*	\$1625	\$1375
19*	\$1867	\$1538
20*	\$2158	\$1710
21	\$2292	\$1864
22	\$2430	\$2002
23	\$2557	\$2129

*These salaries are under review

As members of the permanent staff of the Commonwealth Service, cadets are entitled to all of its benefits, including generous superannuation provisions.

N.U.A.U.S. & POLITICS

Within a very restricted area, Philip Sandford's Woroni Bulletin of June 14th, "N.U.A.U.S.—POLITICAL IMPOTENCE OR LIMITED INFLUENCE", makes several valid observations. True, N.U.A.U.S. political motions do commonly have little, if any, effect when assessed in terms of immediate direct political reform. True, university students are often not regarded as particularly important by those in positions of political power. But to argue that because N.U.A.U.S. political policy does not summon up Cabinet members from their beds in the wee hours of the morn to change the Government's Immigration, Censorship, or Foreign Policies, and that because such N.U.A.U.S. policy can only detract from the National Union's chances of inducing reforms in the area of Student Welfare (the Union's *raison d'être*, according to Mr. Sandford), so future political pronouncements should be abandoned, is to argue erroneously on three counts.

Firstly, Mr. Sandford's conception of a political pressure group is both naive and restrictive.

Certainly, many specialist and self-interested pressure groups "like the A.M.A., the Brotherhood of St. Lawrence, the Automobile Manufacturers Association and so on" do, on occasions, achieve direct and observable results. But if every member of the community were to be pigeon-holed into the one particular pressure group that best served that individual's self-interest, and if each pressure group was allocated a limited area within which it could ask boons of the Government, a vital ingredient of the democratic system would thus be eliminated. The community would become politically sterile—there would be no fertile interplay of varied ideas and attitudes; people would become even more obsessed with narrow self-interest and even less conscious of their responsibilities towards others; and Governments would become entrenched because of a situation of "divide and rule".

I believe that students should not withdraw to a position of self-interest. Students, as adult members of the community, have an obligation to both hold and express opinions on matters not only that affect them as students, but also on matters of public importance that affect them simply as members of the community. Students perhaps have an additional obligation commensurate with the mental energy that one might reasonably expect of young, supposedly intelligent, university-conditioned (endowing the proverbial questioning unprejudiced mind) individuals.

I consider, especially in view of the relative mediocrity of most Australian public debate, that students have a special responsibility to attempt to infuse an increased vitality into the broad spectrum of community politics.

As a pressure group, a student community should not restrict itself to whispering in the Minister's ear; it should simultaneously promote more enlightened attitudes, both within its own ranks and within the general public, knowing that such enlightenment leads to increased pressure on the Government. This latter achievement is a far more long-lasting and worthwhile one, albeit considerably harder to measure.

If one assesses N.U.A.U.S. as a pressure group (in terms of this second factor—community enlightenment) only in relation to the Vietnam Debate, then one is bound to conclude that the influence on the general public has been negligible. This is not surprising in view of the welter of extreme passions and emotions, the rampant sloganising and the gross oversimplifications that have characterised this untypically public and controversial issue. However, even so,

N.U.A.U.S. Vietnam policy has at least stimulated heightened student debate on the issue in some universities—the University of W.A. for example, is currently conducting a "Vietnam Week", at the end of which the students will vote on the N.U.A.U.S. motion at a General Student Meeting.

However, if one looks beyond the Vietnam Debate, it becomes apparent that students can and do, on occasions, act as effective pressure groups on political matters. It is generally acknowledged that formal and organised student policy on Capital Punishment was responsible for the staying of the execution of Tait by the Victorian Government. Because of their clear majority feeling on this matter, because of their sense of involvement in a public controversy, and because of their numbers and energy, students were able to arouse and mobilise public opinion (with newsheets, petitions, demonstrations, etc.) to a degree quite unanticipated by the Government.

Likewise, it is a fact that the 1966 National Education Campaign did achieve something worthwhile in terms of arousing public concern, and, accordingly increasing public political pressure, over deficiencies in Australia's education system. The Education Teaching-Inns, the broadsheets distributed throughout a number of Capital Cities, the deputations to M.P.'s, the T.V. and radio interviews, and the press coverage all contributed to both direct and indirect political pressure. The establishment of a Federal Ministry of Education and the significant increase in public discussion of education matters during the last year are both results for which N.U.A.U.S. has been striving recently.

Yet it is always extremely difficult to access the degree to which a single pressure group has actually been responsible for a particular reform. However, it is basic to a healthy democracy that a number of groups in the community should be agitating for any one reform, rather than having isolated groups pushing, without support from any other quarter, their own little barrows of self-interest.

As long as N.U.A.U.S. continues, on occasions, to achieve effect as a pressure group, be it ever so much a drop-in-the-ocean effect, be it direct or indirect, immediate or long-range influence, then it has an obligation both to its members and to the community at large to take stands on political matters beyond the narrow confines of the university.

Mr. Sandford's second error is to assert that N.U.A.U.S. political policy jeopardises the chances of influence in the area of Student Welfare.

This assertion remains at best a hunch, perhaps activated by the sort of cynical remark that junior public ser-

vants might make about "the Department's attitude towards student unions". The assertion is tenuous because external prejudice towards students generally derives from the activities of the "ratbag bearded" fringe, who sit down in main streets or who hang effigies of Marshal Ky (and whose activities will remain beyond the control of SRC's and National Unions, no matter how responsibly they publicise their views, nor how apolitical they declare themselves); it is tenuous because Student Welfare involves representations to many non-governmental bodies who are unconcerned by student political attitudes (e.g. approaches to Airlines to liberalise student concessions, approaches to University Administrations about internal university conditions); and lastly it appears most unlikely the Departments of External Affairs, Territories, Immigration, and Education.

Mr. Sandford's third error is one of emphasis.

To imply that N.U.A.U.S. should be preoccupied with Student Welfare is to neglect the second equally important

function of the National Union—provision of extra-curricular opportunities for its members. To suggest that N.U.A.U.S. is not justifying its existence unless it achieves overnight reforms of unadulterated self-interest, in contrast to working steadily towards such reforms within a context of responsibility and sensitivity towards the community, is not only naively optimistic, but overlooks such achievements as overseas student travel exchange schemes, the Universities Arts Festival, Model U.N. Councils, Work camps in Papua-New Guinea, the national newspaper "U", the Aboriginal Scholarships Scheme, financial support of National Faculty Associations, and many other smaller services. (I trust it is superfluous to point out that the level of participation in these activities by any one university is largely dependent on the industry of its local N.U.A.U.S. officers).

I hope that N.U.A.U.S. is never sufficiently naive, timid, irresponsible, or selfish to put its political head in the sand.

—Tony McMichael

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OVERSEAS AID

Aid is bad when it directly or indirectly results in worsening existing conditions; it is useless when it has no effect upon existing conditions. Aid is good only when it does in fact help to improve existing conditions.

The first thing to be done is to find out what are the existing conditions. This is complicated since we may not know who is to measure and what is to be measured against what. J. K. Galbraith in the 1965 Massey Lecturers categorises countries in terms of their barriers to development, a difficult and inexact undertaking which he justifies on the grounds that imperfect classification is better than the aggregation of unlike cases. The resulting three models are:—

1. the Sub-Sahara African Model where the barrier to development is the absence of a minimum cultural base, i.e., where there are insufficient organisational and personal skills.
2. the Latin American Model where the barrier is the social structure, i.e., economic and political power is in the hands of a small minority.

non-government to non-government and some mixed.

If a poor country, for example Nepal, were to give all of its national income to a rich country, for example Sweden, the good effect upon the rich would be very small and the bad effect on the poor very great. This may never happen but it points to an interesting conclusion about ability to use resources.

The same sum from rich to poor may or may not be well used. It would be badly used if it bolstered a corrupt government (what is a corrupt government?), were used to help protect permanently weak industries or otherwise to encourage economically unsound activity (more cocoa growing in Ghana), or to perpetuate unviably small nation states. It would be badly used if

conditions without aid would have been. Certainly there have been and are great failures in aid, but equally, more than equally, great successes. Imagine Europe, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, most African and Latin American countries without aid in the last twenty years. If aid is the flowing of resources both material and human, from one place to another all countries have received it. The question is whether there has been enough or too much and whether it has been of the appropriate kind.

AID TODAY

In the main, both governments and individuals are more cautious about aid than they were even ten years ago. Knowing that some aid has been bad aid, both to recipients and donors, they are more careful to examine the needs, the implementation and the likely results. Often aid is regarded either as primarily development aid — grants or loans for large and small projects, trade concessions, provision of education on all levels—or primarily relief aid—shipment of food and other materials, medical supplies and personnel. As is the case with World University Service, Australia's Colombo Plan entails that aid is given only in response to other members of the scheme, and that adequate supervision of projects is ensured. There is in Australia an increasing

awareness of the need for aid and of the problems of providing good aid. Our success criteria for good aid are probably less high than they used to be; we no longer expect to make great changes cheaply and easily.

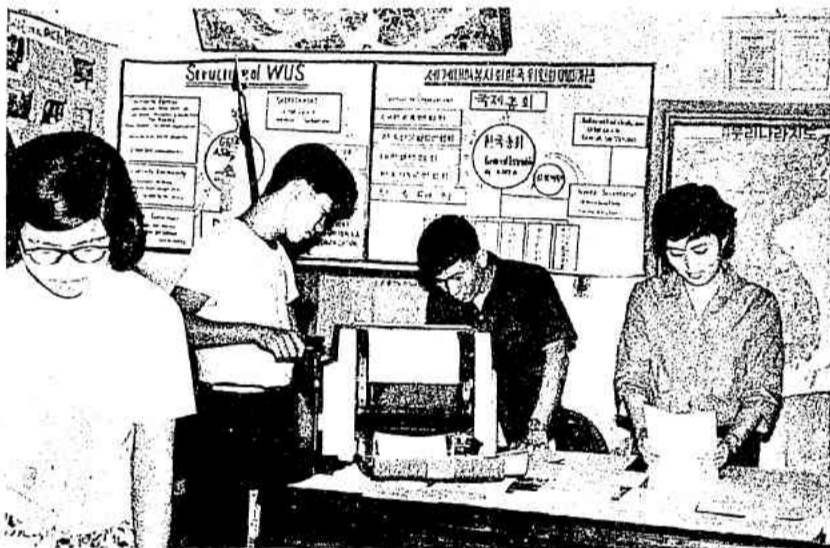
All this may sound inhumanely remote from the desperate condition of most people in the world.

I believe we now are better equipped to alleviate the causes of poverty than we were not long ago and that we have the desire to treat the disease and not merely relieve the symptoms. This is not to say that today's widespread starvation should be ignored in order to decrease the number of starving in ten years time, it is to say that unplanned aid may increase poverty and misery.

Too often, I believe, Australians have either said "why doesn't the Government do it?", whatever 'it' might be, without showing our politicians that they care that something is done, or they engage themselves in kindly actions to help without asking the big and difficult questions. I have seen very great poverty in many countries in Africa and Asia and I have no patience for the foolishly well intentioned whose philanthropy causes additional misery. Equally irresponsible are those who will not help.

Overseas aid has cost Australians some little amount of our resources; I hope we will soon spend a little more for if we don't we may not be able to pay the necessary price.

DAVID MUSCHAMP,
Executive Secretary,
World University Service in Australia



3. South Asia Model where the barrier is drastically bad proportioning of the factors of development especially a relentless increase in population.

For many reasons we may not want to use this classification. Some countries, Chad for example, do not have the economic resources for development, others, Nigeria and many other African states, do not seem to be politically viable entities. But if we suppose that this or some other classification is helpful we have begun to describe existing conditions. The question now is what can aid do to help improve these conditions.

USELESS AID

I would argue that apparently useless aid, that is aid which for some reason has no effect upon existing conditions in the recipient country (what could that be? Could no one profit by it?) will have bad effects in the donor country as soon as its apparent uselessness is discovered. If a donor knows that his aid had no effect he is likely to become disenchanted with most or even all forms of aid. Further, because resources are limited even in wealthy countries development somewhere, in that donor or another recipient country, has been slowed. In brief, there is no useless aid, apparently useless aid is bad aid.

BAD AID

If aid is the flowing of resources from one place to another and good aid is that which improves existing conditions, it might seem odd that any aid could be bad aid. But of course much aid is bad both for the recipient and the donor. To show this, I shall give cases both real and imagined. Some cases will be of government to government aid, some

it promoted military at the expense of economic and social activity, if it encouraged the cringing and aggressive behaviour of a pauper and if it reduced the self-reliance of the people who received it. It would be bad if it encouraged donors to expect subservience from recipients, or if its effect appeared smaller than the expectations—justifiable or otherwise—of the giver. It would be bad if it produced attitudes harmful to development, for example if aid were regarded as the soft option to trade, which is often politically dangerous.

GOOD AID

That aid which helps to improve economic and social conditions is good. It is not easy to give good aid. One reason for this is that recipients are often worried about the expectations and thus the motives of the donors. Naturally, necessarily, donors do have expectations and motives. Some are plainly political and of these some are plainly politically dangerous to the recipient. Again, the donor has an understandable—and justified?—desire to ensure that aid will be used not only well but also as he believes to be well. If there is a conflict in the beliefs of the donor and the recipient, it is plain that the purse will get the tune or that there will be no music. When soft voices die sour music may be sweet.

Some people say that overseas aid should not be given. They say this because they believe that, on balance, aid has produced more bad than good effects. It is difficult to know quite how this could be verified since the effects of aid have so changed conditions it is impossible to establish what these con-

If you admire RICHARD THE LIONHEART, ST. DAMIEN, ALBERT SCHWEITZER and CRUSADER RABBIT - you may subconsciously see yourself as a knight in shining armour. Despair not, for, in this mechanised soulless world there is still room for your warm little heart. To wit, the Volunteer Aid Program for New Guinea. If you are really dauntless and firm in your convictions, you may wish to know more. If you have some skills, approximately \$100 and apply before July 10, you are eligible.

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THE IRISH

The Vietnam demonstrations for the last few years are really nothing new to Australian politics. This is not the first time that certain sections of the Australian populace have protested against acts of aggression by a major power against a small nation struggling for complete independence. Just after the First World War there was a protest movement in Australia in support of the Irish struggle for independence from British rule. This protest movement faced the same problems and disappointments faced today.

Internationally, the reaction to the virtual state of war in Ireland established future responses. Respected academics, scientists and artists advertised their opposition to the British presence in Ireland in the most influential dailies in Britain. And ad hoc international jury sat in judgment on the issue, to establish British guilt. Britain refused to send a representative to testify before this tribunal.

In Australia, political activity also predicted present patterns. Government speakers were shouted down by young activists during election campaigns. The pre-government press sternly warned against "the howling mobs that followed (government) speakers from place to place, and refused men of high standing and respect in the community a hearing." As if men of high standing were ever denied a hearing.

The response of the Press similarly predicted their recent attitudes. It was implied that those who demonstrated did so at the behest of a foreign power. These days Peking is preferred to Moscow—then the demonstrators were the tools of an insidious axis between Moscow and Rome. Many felt that the authorities had been too lenient towards the demonstrators, who had thus been encouraged to greater efforts in their daring designs.

"The liberty they were allowed in the matter of abusive speech, and disloyal demonstrations, turned their heads. They imagined that they were Australia. They woke up on December 13 to find out their mistake".

This was written in exultation over the A.L.P. election defeat of 1919, which was attributed, by the press, to the A.L.P.'s unpopular foreign policy. The press alleged that the A.L.P. had been white-anted by the seditious elements. When the leader of the A.L.P., Mr. Tutor, gave his support to public demonstrations the press reviled him. It was generally agreed that the A.L.P. would have to purge itself of the disloyal elements, even at the Federal level, to regain its original purity, and the respect of the electorate.

Much to the irritation of the demonstrators, debate in the press concentrated on the limits of acceptable dissent on foreign policy. Although the demonstrators were eager to defend what they felt were elementary rights of freedom of speech, they were more concerned to argue the merits of the Irish war. Government supporters were less eager to discuss events in Ireland—they had given their unconditional support to Big Mother, Great Britain, and that was that.

However, these vulgar demonstrators questioned why the Great Power upon whom Australian foreign policy depended should therefore be above all criticism. Specifically, they insisted upon regarding the Irish as an independent nation, outside the British sphere of influence. In general, many demonstrators believed that only the armed perish, by inviting wars, while the neutral survived. Thus they felt that Australian dependence on a Great Power, far from being an asset, was a liability to Australian defence.

Greece, the birthplace of democracy, is now overrun by a handful of conspirators who are fearful of democracy, especially the elections which their military coup averted. Accompanying the seizure of power, they have jailed all their opponents by the thousands, quashed the most elementary civil liberties, banned trade unions, dismissed elected local governments, prohibited all youth parties, and killed press and academic freedom.

Many questions as to what actually happened on the day of the coup and following remain unanswered. The reports of bloodshed and the number and treatment of prisoners range widely. The press in Greece is a fiasco—the BBC announced on the morning of 29th May that it now had more listeners in Greece, informing themselves of their situation in their land, than it had during the German occupation. The "London Times" (27th May) wrote of the mass unemployment of journalists and the amazing drop in newspaper sales. Complete censorship exists: the still existing papers are told what news to write and how to write that news, where to put it in the paper and what size type to use. Consequently all newspapers are virtually identical. Therefore information must be obtained through unofficial, yet reliable, sources.

There has been no evidence of formal executions and the number killed is very difficult to estimate. There is no doubt that the coup was not bloodless as the military dictators have maintained.

Information telling of the morning of the coup revealed that Greeks, going to their daily jobs, were stopped and ordered to return to their homes. The hesitant or disbelieving were shot. Orders were that doctors were not to assist the wounded or dying without official permission.

The number of prisoners in sports stadiums, (all soccer being stopped!) in concentration camps or freighted to the rocky "devil's islands" of the Aegean is impossible to gauge. Officially on the barren, waterless island of Yura alone, there are over 6,500. Reports of their treatment vary immensely, but, up to now no person, not even the Red Cross, has been allowed to inspect their conditions. A few days ago, a source in Paris judged the number of prisoners to be about 30,000—and arrests are still continuing.

What relevance has the event of the coup to Australia where government has recognised the Greek junta? Firstly, this condones the overthrow of democracy by a minority which is intensely authoritarian — perhaps too ideologically hollow to call fascists and bitterly scornful of the rights of the Greek people. A government imbued with a pathological fear of "communism" with which they identify all shades of liberal democracy. And secondly, Australia, as the home of 257,000 Greeks must be publicly concerned with the events which happen in their native country.

The situation is urgent—Greece cannot afford to return to a new instability, especially if there is any opportunity of another tragic civil war.

To understand the nature of the coup, whether it was a sudden surprise or a long-premeditated plan, who instigated it and against what it was directed, one must first trace out a history of the events of the two previous years.

In 1964 George Papandreu's party, the Centre Union, captured an absolute majority of 53%. He was a rabid anti-communist, and well-known as a procrastinator, a moderate, a crafty politician and basically a pro-royalist.

Greece had been split into two camps: essentially pro-king and anti-king. Papan-

dreou pleased the palace by giving the powerful Queen Frederika a respectable pension and passed a law forbidding criticism of her in the press. He also appointed some conservatives and pro-royalists to ministerial posts, e.g., Petros Garonfalas, Minister of Defence. Against the royal family and the right-wing Radical Union Party (ERE) he proposed to make inroads on the glaring inequality of wealth, to meet economic stagnation by expansion, and to reform the educational system. He also attempted to break the control of the rural gendarmerie over the provinces and to introduce a greater semblance of political freedom by restricting the political activities of the dossier-keeping security forces and by proclaiming a general amnesty for political prisoners.

The situation came to a head over the Cyprus issue when relations between Greece and Turkey, both NATO members worsened considerably.

The Centre Union refused to implement the settlement desired by U.S. diplomacy which would have meant political suicide for the party. The situation arose that Greece refused to behave as a satellite should, and sought independent control of its foreign policy. The U.S. demanded an explanation of the Centre Union's welcome of Russian assistance against Turkey.

This welcome of Russian support led to strong criticism of Papandreu by Canellopoulos, leader of the E.R.E. Papandreu retaliated by threatening to publish the Perides Plan of the E.R.E. government used by the army to rig the 1961 elections. He also threatened to purge the army of extreme right-wing elements. The counter retaliation was that Andreas Papandreu, (then alternative Minister for co-ordination), having been branded "leftist" and "dangerous" over the Cyprus question, was implicated in the "Aspida" (Shield) conspiracy revealed by the army.

CONSTANTIN COUNTRY COUP

The obviously manufactured charges of Aspida accused Andreas of being the supposed political head in a conspiracy of army officers aiming to take over the Greek army, overthrow the King and impose a Nasser-type dictatorship.

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PROTEST MOVEMENT

In the 1920's, demonstrations took the form of mass public meetings, which would listen to featured speakers and then pass wordy motions pledging support to the Irish. They got the numbers along. Catholic newspapers claimed that over 50,000 people attended a meeting called to denounce the British government's ban on Archbishop Mannix entering Ireland. One young militant in the Irish protest movement, one A. A. Calwell, said, after prefacing his remarks in Gaelic:

"Ireland for the Irish, the Irish alone, to have, to hold, and to govern."

The demonstrators found that they lost hold of public interest unless their expressions of dissent became progressively more spectacular and intransigent. Thus at a meeting at Richmond in 1920, before 5,000 people, a Federal Labour M.P., Hugh Mahon, damned the "bloody and accursed" British Empire with much more vigorous invective than Mr. Calwell could muster during Ky's visit. Mahon spoke in these terms, he said later, to catch the attention of the public more effectively. As he explained it:

"They called my speech an outburst. Well, you can't secure the ear of a continent by mealy-mouthed platitudes or tawdry commonplaces. You can win it only by something striking or dramatic, and in such a good cause the results were well worth the risk."

For taking this risk, Mahon was expelled from Parliament for his "disloyal and seditious utterances;" the first and only such expulsion in Federal history. The A.L.P. was rather embarrassed by the militancy of its martyr, and mumbled about infringements of free speech until Mahon lost the by-election and was forgotten.

At the same meeting a motion in favour of an Australian republic was passed. This was then an unthinkable idea, something analogous to a suggestion today that Australia does not need the American alliance. The more respectable parties backing the demonstrators began to get alarmed. Most A.L.P. members disavowed the motion. The Catholic press denounced it as stupid and futile, likely to alienate the public, and give useful propaganda to the government's supporters. They began to fear that the hot-heads in the protest movement were getting out of control. They therefore tentatively suggested that the proposed convention of Irish supporters in Australia was unwise under the circumstances.

The convention was held nevertheless, and it faced the dilemma that despite the activity of the demonstrators the public remained apathetic and the government hostile. They explained their failure by blaming it on public ignorance about Ireland, and so they proposed to redirect their efforts to setting up an educational fund, to inform the public of the true story about Ireland. The meeting of the true story about Ireland, The meeting of Vietnam protest groups in Sydney some months ago reached some similar conclusions on its needs.

The Irish war ended eventually with a negotiated peace which displeased many on both sides. Ireland's supporters in Australia had little effect on the issue. They probably gave the Irish some comfort, encouraging the motto continue their struggle. However, they failed to gain the support of the Australian public. They did give the government an excuse to accuse the A.L.P. of being manipulated by seditious elements. However it is impossible to say whether they were a real liability to Labor's electoral chances. It is possible that the voters heeded the government's scare campaign. It is equally possible that they voted on purely domestic, or irrational grounds. This question is very important, for if the latter alternative is true, then the demonstrations in support of the Irish, far from keeping Labor in opposition (it was just recovering from a disastrous split), helped keep it sympathetic to the Irish rebels. Many Labor politicians were privately doubtful about party policy on Ireland (most of these split from the party with Lyons a dozen years later), but in public their doubts were muted.

The demonstrations had at least two functions: as gestures of international solidarity, and individual conscience. It may be that potentially they could also have influenced policy, were Labor to gain power. The assumption that they scared off the electorate and prevented Labor from gaining power, an assumption cheerfully made by the government and the press, was not proven. It remains a vital question.

Bob Cooksey may be right when he says the arguments about Vietnam have all been stated. Most of the arguments about demonstrations took place 40 years ago. This previous experience still deserves our attention.

—Tony Baker

INE

which of course Constantine refused to issue.

This precipitated the July 1965 Coup. Papandreaou threatened to resign. Constantine accepted the treat as fact and appointed Centre Union deputy and Parliamentary President Novas as premier designate. There was much rioting throughout Greece.

Novas failed to gain a majority, but the King succeeded in setting up the puppet government of Stephanopoulos.

At this stage it is necessary to emphasise two important facets of Greek politics: the relationship between the King and the army; and the influence of the United States.

Having just returned from a five month stay in Greece, Professor Steven Rousseus, in an article in the American journal *Nation* entitled "Elections or Coup? The Deadlock in Greece" (written two months before the April coup), write: "the Greek army has traditionally been regarded as the private preserve of the palace. Indeed, the late King Paul, father of Constantine, addressed the officer staff of the Greek army one year before his death with proprietary directness: 'You belong to me and I belong to you'."

Constantine, who believes firmly in the holy crusade against Communism and regards all the left as dangerous, was faced in 1964 with a parliament with the Centre Union (53%) and the Communist supported Democratic Left (12%). Therefore 65% of his subjects were politically suspect as a challenge to his control over the army and were viewed as left-wing conspirators who would topple him from the throne. It is notably significant that the army, though conscripted and representing a complete range of Greek society had a 90% vote for the Radical Union (E.R.E.) party at the 1964 elections. The general percentage of votes for the E.R.E. throughout Greece was about 35%.

Rousseus, in writing of the American influence in Greek parties, says: "... everyone believes, (in Athens), as a matter of course, that virtually nothing happens without the approval of the U.S. Embassy." Military aid alone to Greece is about a hundred million dollars a year. The Greek army is also completely integrated into the NATO Alliance and the Greek NATO command is dominated by U.S. officers.

Thus, the U.S., in effect, decides important weaponry, the structural organisation of the Greek Army, and exercises, through the palace, a pronounced influence on promotions within the officers staff.

The downfall of George Papandreaou's government, in spite of its backing by parliament and people, was predictable when he was forced to challenge the power of the throne and the influence of the army owing to the crisis in Cyprus. Constantine, in dismissing Papandreaou's government, became virtual leader of the anti-democratic forces.

He contrived four attempts to construct new governments which all fell because of lack of support. One of these resulted in Andreas becoming virtual de facto leader of the Centre Union. His father, although forced to make vital concessions, agreed to support Paraskevopoulous, head of a caretaker government appointed by the King, without consulting his own party. Andreas refused to accept George's concessions or to agree to Constantine's propositions involving his support for the government. The plan to invite the moderates of the Centre Union and the E.R.E. failed because it underestimated the strength of Andreas and his followers.

With elections due in 5 or 6 months on May 28 this year, Andreas became the focal point of a strong party with a consistent, well-thought out, overdue programme of reform and change in Greece. Andreas is now a prisoner facing a charge of high treason.

The great fear of the palace and the E.R.E. was that the Centre Union would gain a greater majority than in 1964. Victory for the Centre Union was widely predicted. The right-wing feared the possibility of the elections being a plebiscite against the crown, a mandate for reform within the Army, and a general levelling of the inequality of wealth and power that exists in Greece.

The April Coup prevented the elections of May 28th by an armed suspension of all democratic institutions. Since then the dictatorship has systematically attempted to eliminate all opposition. The long arm of the junta has even been felt acutely by Greeks in Australia — using threats which are very apparent to the Greek people living here. Virtually nothing has been done by Australians to support the restoration of democracy in Greece or even to voice opposition to the armed military dictatorship.

Ironically, it is the crushing of democracy — the elimination of the Centre Union from the arena and indeed of the arena of democratic politics itself — that may restore the Communists to their old position as the sole challengers to dictatorship.

—James Darling



King Constantine ordered Garonfaus the Defence Minister, a beer baron and palace favourite, to investigate the conspiracy. George Papandreaou carried out his earlier decision to dismiss him. Garonfaus refused to resign without a writ from the King—



THE GREY PEOPLE

Dr. Iceton noted the existence of certain conditions within Aboriginal communities which militated against their being able to cope with contact with white societies. Among them were:—

1. The clash between the old tribal attitudes of older generations and the new values, or lack of values, of a younger generation.
2. Similarly, the dissonance of outlooks of Aborigines living on reserves with those living in towns.
3. Fear of the Welfare Board.
4. Negative attitude to white society and to education.

The decision to advance must be made on behalf of the group as a whole by the group leaders. According to Dr. Iceton, such a move at the moment "is as difficult as getting the Catholics to adopt birth control".

An individual undergoing the strain of change needs support and friendship from within his own group which at present is non-existent or malfunctioning. Thus there is a great need for the self-directed adjustment of groups.

Positioning the Field Worker

The worker comes into a situation where the Aborigine says "All galahs (white men) are no good". There is then a period of suspicion and apathy before acceptance. Every field worker must develop a genuine capacity for cross-cultural relationships. The importance of genuine relationships is shown

by the educational situation. Better relationships with white school-teachers not only will result in better marks but also will affect beneficially all later emotional contact.

Attitudes to Minority Groups

They can be divided like this:

1. Refusal of any relationship.
2. Socially distant — "I don't mind them, BUT I wouldn't let my daughter marry one".
3. Uncertain — inconsistent.
4. Morally contemptuous — they're dishonest.
5. Guilty—"We've taken the country away from them so we'd better do something . . ."
6. Racially contemptuous — less capable, lower IQ, etc.
7. Culturally blind — advocate complete assimilation, working on the assumption that European cultural values are the only ones which can be adopted, when in fact it may be that Aboriginal values based on co-operation rather than white values based on competition are better for the world of today.

The following are excerpts from letters to Dr. Iceton from a nineteen-year old boy who dropped out of high school because, as a result of family difficulties, he was forced to live with a possessive grandmother whose values were of the "three meals a day is enough". He is in fact a deviant Aborigine because his values are based on the principle of meeting his own potential.

" . . . The Aborigine is only familiar with working class and is not comfortable . . . There is a moral decline . . . The young people tend to leave school early and this is accepted by adults . . . Most towns are divided into two communities . . . The Aborigines will assimilate, not be assimilated . . . Progress and advancement is in the hand of the next two generations, because Australia is advancing too quickly for the forgotten to catch up . . . The ideals of the older generation are not necessarily tribal, but more often ideals absorbed from the Victorian generation of whites. The younger generation does not appreciate these because they are aware of the general unrest among youth. Thus there is drifting with no progress towards a goal . . . I wish to do something that's of use to my people. I'd like to do a university course, but I feel that if I qualified, say as an economist, people would say Terry's a bighead now, and ignore me altogether, and then I'd be no use to anyone . . . Most people can only appreciate things that are of immediate use . . . I find great difficulty in finding talking points with fellow Aborigines. In fact I feel more at ease talking with white men than Aborigines of a different background, as I can't predict how they will act."

Community Development in Armidale
There tends to be a feeling of estrangement between Aborigines living in the town and those on the reserve. For a recent study tour of New Zealand the white community and Aboriginal town community were active in providing funds to send an Aborigine. However they chose a representative from

The following is an extract from a paper delivered at the Local Abschol Directors' Conference, held in Sydney from May 29th-31st by Dr. Iceton of the University of New England. It dealt with the whole problem of community development, particularly with reference to the Aboriginal community. Extensive parallels were drawn between the present set-up under the Welfare Board, and the failure of community development projects in India and Canada:—



the town. Seeing that this would only add to the estrangement, Dr. Iceton was active in seeing that a reserve representative was also sent.

At first he found little enthusiasm for the plan of the reserve. On further investigation, he found that the Welfare Board representative was against the study tour, and that because of the fear that exists among the Aborigines in relation to the Welfare Board, they also opposed the plan. Once this was overcome a reserve representative was selected. This overcoming of the fear of the Board represents a considerable advance in community development.

The establishment of the Women's Progress League is another facet of such advancement. Difficulties inherent in the foundation of such a group stemmed mainly from personality problems, and conflict between town and reserve. This group, as well as providing a centre for social contact, has also set up a medical clinic. The members of the group are finding out for themselves the need for training in practical literacy. Many of them have been told for many years that they are only capable of primary education. This negative attitude must be overcome.

The Welfare Board is seen as a main obstacle in the course of community development. Iceton's recommendations are that Aboriginal advancement is best served by an independent commission which would have—

- (a) a sum of money for which it is alone responsible;
- (b) freedom from political influence or pressure;
- (c) ability to remove people unfitted for welfare work.

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MEANINGFUL NOISES

I suppose that 'lectures,' since the distant past a standard feature of university education, originally meant readings; later discourses by learned masters, for the instruction of the young, in days when books were few and expensive. Perhaps lectures have now regained their early pre-eminence for the same reason. When printed sources are not available in sufficient quantity—as they seem not to be in our universities—then the word spoken by one person, audible to many, is the only way in which a limited number of teachers can convey information or opinions to a large number of students (In passing, we may note that it makes no difference in principle if the lecture is taped or put on video tape).

If texts were readily available to students, then there would be at least a choice of the means by which they should learn, to be considered on their merits. As there seems to be no compelling reason why, with modern techniques of reproduction and librarianship, texts should not be made readily available, we are free to pass to this consideration.

However, we should notice first that lectures are not ends in themselves, but means to the end of—what shall we say?—educating students. So, to judge the means, we must also consider the ends. What are they?

I can discern two extremes. I don't think that any university course consists exclusively of either, but they are blended, indifferent courses and in different universities, in very different proportions.

The first is, to make the student able to pass examinations, by writing down enough of the right answers.

The second is, to help him to develop progressively and according to his ability the power to acquire knowledge for himself, whether from printed sources, from discussion with other people, or by his own observation: to understand and, to criticise what he learns and to undertake constructive thought for himself.

Lectures may be a help towards attaining either of these ends, but the two cases demand very different kinds of lecture.

For the first, it is arguable that the lecture is more effective than a text. Although the pace has to be the same for all students, the lecturer can ensure

that all those statements, and only those statements, destined for reproduction in the examination find their way into the student's notes. If the lecturer is also examiner, the system is closed and near-perfect. Even the process of taking the notes helps to imprint them on the student.

I remember attending lectures on Physiology in a London Medical School, which were jewels of this sort. At precisely the hour, the Professor appeared. He spent the next 15 minutes in drawing diagrams, in coloured chalk, on the blackboard. Then he lectured, in perfectly organised note form, and at easy dictation speed. Every ten minutes there was a dirty joke, to gild the pill. Each student copied diagrams and notes. (As a marginal comment, when one day the Professor was sick, and a substitute gave a lecture—a most interesting one—of a different sort, the students were deeply dissatisfied).

Should such lectures be compulsory? Not necessarily. The student should know that attendance is the only reasonable way of getting his ticket, and some small onus on him may be desirable, to save him from complete automatism. Yet, on the other hand, it is arguable that the university has a brief from the State to certificate as many students as possible as quickly as possible, and would be evading its responsibility if any inducement or compulsion were neglected. Some of the taxpaying public takes this view—and it's their money.

So, if one accepts that system, there is a case for lectures; and if lectures are given, there's a clearcut method for doing them: audible, orderly, economical, factual and at dictation speed.

But what of the other? Let me tell you a story. Two ex-Oxford medical students, doing their clinical work in London, fell into talk with two London students. They talked about 1st year lectures in Physiology. The London students groaned over having had to go to—I think it was—54 compulsory lectures. One of the Oxford men,—he was one of my own students—said 'Well, I went to only three' (Amazement!)—'Well,' he said, my tutor told me to go and try the lectures. Some people liked them, and I'd better see

for myself. After three, I decided the time would be better spent in the library! 'Oh,' said the other Oxford student, 'I didn't go to any. My tutor was giving the lectures and expressly forbade me from attending them at all.'

But I remember, in my own student days, lectures of a very different kind. There were third year lectures by Sir Robert Robinson, almost impossible to take notes from, but exhibiting before us the thinking of a great Organic chemist—his original approach, his encyclopaedic knowledge, and the boldness with which he brought in examples from distant fields. They transformed my understanding, made my own reading of the subject far more effective, and almost converted me to this branch of science.

Those were admittedly third-year lectures. But there were lectures as exciting in the first year too—economical in facts and detail, penetrating in criticism: illuminating in generality, and just the right degree above our heads.

Of course such lectures shouldn't be compulsory. But lectures of this kind can't stand alone in a university educational system. They must be reinforced by

* first, the possibility for the student of widespread, independent reading—not just a standard text or two

* secondly, guidance in that reading: the student will need help with sources to be used and how to find them; how to criticise constructively, and how to write. He will need encouragement here, discouragement perhaps there, tailored to his own individual needs.

This second approach is, I am persuaded, not only good for the student; but also much more fun for the lecturer. He is freed from the dull drudgery of an almost mechanical process of fact-injecting, freed to develop his own line, his own connecting ideas, and his own methods of exposition. His approach may even be frankly partisan—it doesn't matter. Indeed, the student is at once invited

to be critically wary just because the lecturer's approach is a partisan one. And there should, of course, be opportunity for the student to shoot the lecturer down if he can.

I am optimistic enough to think that you will all agree with me that only the second system—yes, right from the beginning of the first year—don't let us begin with stultification—is the only one worthy of the name of University. I must also say that I am realistic (or perhaps pessimistic) enough to think that our Universities, though not wholly black, are at least well-mottled with dark gray patches, and I hope that you will agree with this too, and that something needs doing about it. But there are difficulties—oh yes, plenty. Money, staff-student ratios and so on.

There are difficulties, but we can solve them if we want to. And if we did, we'd find teaching much more fun—really repaying. This is not the place to discuss how to solve them. I'll say one thing only. Most teachers in my old university teach for around 18 hours a week in each of 24 weeks of the year, and that doesn't include preparation of lectures. And the output of research from that university has been copious and distinguished.

While I am astride my hobby-horse, and before you can unseat me, let me ride him over one more fence. In the sciences, at any rate, we try to cover far too much ground in our teaching. Students aren't getting enough time to think. It has become urgently necessary to reconsider what we're trying to do in educating students towards their first degree. Are we trying with increasing lack of success, to turn out a product stuffed with as much factual material as he can be made to hold? Or are we trying to make one who will be capable of going on learning for himself?

Professor A. Ogston

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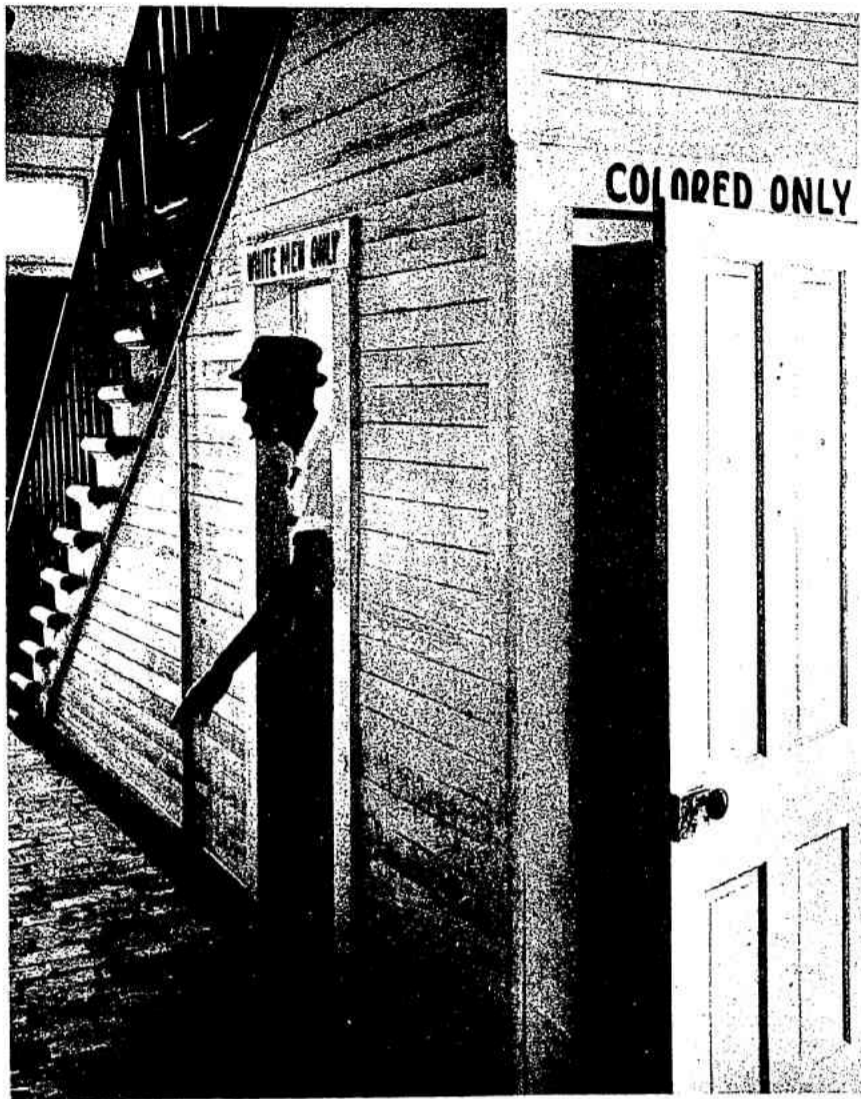
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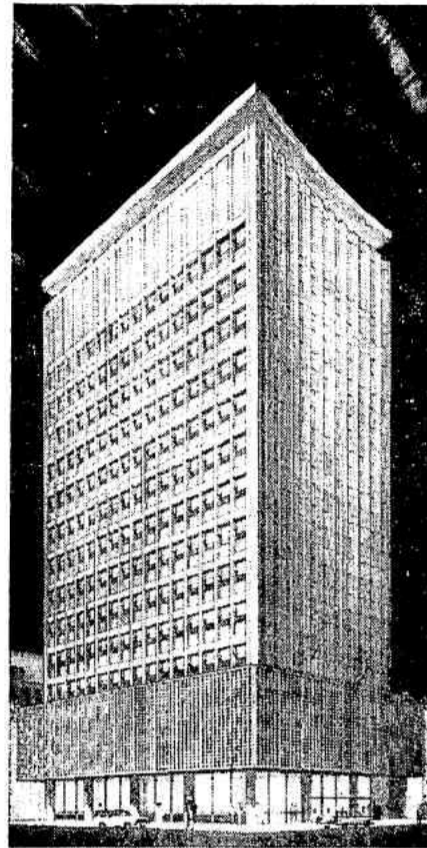
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Commonwealth Public Service Board	July 26 & 27	All Faculties
Shell Refining	August 1	Economics, Arts, Law, Science
Conzinc Riotinto	August 2	Economics, Geology
Caterpillar of Australia Limited	July 28	Economics, Arts, Law, Science
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Further information about opportunities with any of these employers may be obtained at the time of making appointments, in Room 227 of the Copland Building. Appointments should be made at least a week before the date of the interview

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arr. SINGAPORE December 17

Alternatively, if you don't like sea travel, or have less time and more money, the air fares to Singapore are as follows:

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A. N. U. UNION
NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNION

- In accordance with Section 11, sub-section (1) of the Constitution, I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of three members of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union. If Council approves the Constitutional amendments passed by the General Meeting of the Union, this number will be increased to six.
- The members elected will hold office from August 6th. 1967.
- Persons eligible to vote are ordinary and life members of the the Union.
- I invite nomination of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary OR life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2, para 8, of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.
- Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act if elected.
- Nominations must reach me by 5 p. m. on Monday, 17th July. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, A. N. U. Union, P. O. Box 4, Canberra. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nomination for Union Election.
- A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E. C. de Toth
Union Secretary
Returning Officer.

July 10, 1967.

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SPORTS COUNCIL ROWING

SPORT FINANCES

The Sports Council at its meeting on 13th June appointed a sub-committee consisting of Terry Read, Neal Young, John Bush and John Hodgson, to inquire into club finances. The committee will investigate club finances, covering the last two years, and in particular questions relating to independent fund-raising, book-keeping procedures and amounts unaccounted for, the direction of clubs' spending and amounts spent on intervarsity contests.

The appointment of the committee arose out of the Sports Council's concern about the state of Club finances. In some instances books have not been properly maintained which makes it difficult to keep track of the spending of grants. There have been a number of instances over the past year or so where clubs have not spent their full allocations or have diverted funds from the original purposes specified in the grants.

In proposing the establishment of the committee, the President, Charles Alexander, said that the purpose of the committee was not to condemn clubs but rather to help them and put down a solid base from which to work in making future grants.

INTERVARSITY HOCKEY

In August, the A.N.U. will stage the men's intervarsity hockey. This will be the first major I.V. to be staged by the A.N.U. It is expected that 12 universities and about 200 players will take part. The Sports Council adopted as policy, both in relation to this I.V. and future I.V.'s at A.N.U., that the running expenses of matches and an amount of \$1.50 per head for general purposes be paid from Sports Council funds with additional expenses to be paid by the club concerned.

BLUES

The Sports Council discussed a proposal to institute the award of a Half Blue in addition to the existing Blue. The proposal was approved but no agreement was reached on settling standards. It was felt that players who performed particularly well during the year but did not qualify for a Blue should be entitled to some recognition. The question of setting standards was referred to the Blues Committee.

The Council decided to hold a Sports Union Dinner, tentatively set for the third

week of third term at which Blues and Half Blues for 1967 would be presented. Any member of the Sports Union may attend the dinner.

USE OF PAVILION FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Any club affiliated to the Sports Union or S.R.C. may use the South Oval Pavilion for social functions provided a deposit of \$20 is paid and at least 48 hours notice is given. Unfortunately, the Council has had to withhold \$15 from a recent Law Society function and bill the Rugby club for a similar amount. In both cases, damage was caused to the oval by persons driving on the oval and making deep tyre tracks. The Rugby club was also reprimanded for failing to lodge a deposit. Approaches have been made to the Administration on previous occasions with a view to constructing a fence around the oval but these approaches have been rejected. The Council decided to approach the Administration again on this question in view of the recent damage caused to the oval. The Sports Council was of the opinion that the cost of a low 18 inch or 24 inch fence would not be excessive.

—ADAM BROWN

Rugby

At 3 p.m. on the afternoon of Friday, 26th May, 1967, the A.N.U. Rugby Union Club achieved its first ever Intersvarsity success. By defeating Western Australia 11 points to 8 in a hard close match, the 1967 A.N.U. Intersvarsity Team won the Second Division and the Kanematsu Cup.

Seven lean years had followed since an A.N.U. Rugby first took the field at Intersvarsity in Perth in 1961 as the A.N.U.'s first ever Intersvarsity representative sporting team. Although A.N.U. had almost reached the finals of the Kanematsu Trophy in Adelaide in 1963 and Brisbane in 1966 it managed to win the first time it actually reached the final. The win speaks highly for the spirit, courage, determination and skill of the eighteen Monaro men who were responsible for this achievement.

Inter-Varsity Rowing was held at Penrith, Sydney on 25th and 27th May. A.N.U. entered an eight and a single scull. The VIII, P. Sekules, P. Bundesen, M. Summer-Potts, H. G. Ritchie, G. Scott, A. Urquhart, H. Mackay, D. Troon (Stroke) and P. Newson (Cox) arrived a fortnight before and began training immediately. All abstained from the 'good life' for weeks before and some, notably Mike Summer-Potts, nearly broke under the strain. However, the crew was trained well under coach Chris May, who introduced a combination of the German (Ratzenberg) and conventional styles to their rowing earlier in the season.

The Oxford and Cambridge Cup race for eights is over a three mile course and is one of the longest University VIII races in the world, thus demanding stamina from the competing crews. The VIII were quietly confident of rowing in the final until the draw was announced:

Heat One: West. Aust., Tasmania, N.S.W. Adelaide.

Heat Two: Melbourne, Sydney, A.N.U. and Monash.

A.N.U. drew the hardest heat.

On the first day they were well beaten by the three other crews in a fast race, won by Melbourne. However A.N.U.'s time for the race was approximately the same as that for Tasmania who won the first heat.

The VIII rowed in the "petite finale" on Saturday against Nni. of N.S.W. and won convincingly by a huge margin, so all was not lost.

Kerry Jelbart, who was well favoured for the sculls, was beaten into second place by R. Reddel of Sydney University. Kerry's performance is creditable considering he has to train on his own in Canberra and has had little competition in races here. Reddel is recognised as one of Sydney's best scullers. In an exciting race, Melbourne won the

Oxford and Cambridge Cup from last years winners, Tasmania. Melbourne's rowing was something A.N.U. may do well to learn from.

The crews and managers retired to the Union Refectory at Sydney University on Saturday night for a dinner-dance. Two highlights of the evening were a stirring speech from stroke Dave Troon and a well received song from the A.N.U. contingent conducted by Al' Urquhart who, of course, behaved like a perfect gentleman all night.

A.N.U.'s post-regatta performances were not bettered by their efforts at Penrith, having won the sculling race on Sunday at the I.V. picnic.

Final comment: "They all rowed well". (Telfer).

—John Harker

Athletics

This is an open invitation for anyone interested to come to the Stromlo forest on a Saturday afternoon and join in the cross-country. Further details can be obtained from Tony Weir (Garran Hall), John Gilbert (Ph. 4-4741) or Jack Pennington (Geology Department).

If you feel fired with enthusiasm, there is still time to reach a high enough level to make the team for the Intersvarsity Cross-country championship to be held at Monash on August 19. The selectors now know of only two really good fast runners, and the other team positions are wide-open to anyone who can run in the region of a five-minute mile. The two speedsters mentioned, Peter Busby and John Gilbert, showed their class on June 24 by coming 4th and 8th in a strong interstate field in the R. G. Menzies Trophy over seven miles.

—Tony Weir



A. N. U. 's leading cringer Phil ("Thruster") Nolan after a work-up for the match with N. S. W. Uni. next week.

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